

Freeform Search

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Term: 

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Search History

DATE: Friday, December 19, 2003 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

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<u>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</u>		
<u>L20</u> l17 and l18	152	<u>L20</u>
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<u>L10</u> 6638259	2	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u> 100K same adenovir\$	19	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u> cell with l2	5	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u> 6492343	3	<u>L7</u>

<u>L6</u>	L5 with adenovir\$	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	100-kilodaltons	10	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 same l2	4	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	incompetent or defective	181517	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	adenovir\$ with 100K	12	<u>L2</u>
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L20: Entry 143 of 152

File: USPT

Nov 7, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6143037
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6143037 A

TITLE: Compositions and methods for coating medical devices

DATE-ISSUED: November 7, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Goldstein; Steven	Ann Arbor	MI		
Levy; Robert J.	Ann Arbor	MI		
Labhasetwar; Vinod	Ann Arbor	MI		
Bonadio; Jeffrey F.	Ann Arbor	MI		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/422; 427/2.1, 435/6, 514/44

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L20: Entry 145 of 152

File: USPT

Aug 8, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6099561 A

TITLE: Vascular and endoluminal stents with improved coatings

Brief Summary Text (31):

Gene transfer may alternatively be used to inhibit proliferation of smooth muscle cells, to prevent restenosis that could block the lumen of the vessel in which the stent is deployed. In this technique, a viral vector transfers at least part of the genetic information of interest to the target cell. A gene transfer agent constituting the viral vector or virus is incorporated in a biodegradable carrier, or microspheres or liposomes as the viral vector are contained in solution, and the combination is infused into the reservoir of the multi-layer stent from which it is released in a substantially programmed manner to effect the gene transfer.

Detailed Description Text (13):

The third or upper or outermost or superficial layer 80 is preferably composed of a ceramic-like metal material such as either iridium oxide (IROX) or titanium nitrate, these materials being exemplary of a biocompatible layer that serves a primary purpose of avoiding tissue irritation and thrombus formation. This outermost layer may be deposited as an inert coating over the surface(s) of the underlying intermediate noble metal layer by any known method, preferably to a thickness in the range from about 500 nm to about 1,500 nm (=1.5 .mu.m). This outermost layer is also preferably applied to both sides (and indeed, all exposed surfaces) of the wall of stent 10, so it is the surface that contacts both the inner lining of the vessel and the blood flowing through the lumen of the vessel in which the stent is implanted (deployed).

Detailed Description Text (17):

As an alternative to the infusion or incorporation of anti-proliferative or anti-inflammatory drugs into the reservoir along the outward facing porous structure of the outer layer, gene transfer may be used to inhibit the smooth muscle cell growth that leads to neointima and restenosis. In principle, a viral vector is used to transfer the desired information into the genome of the target cells. Viruses capable of such gene transfer are, for example, adenovirus and herpervirus, or fractions of the virus. By viral transfer, which is believed to occur by virtue of absorption and diffusion, part of the genetic information of interest is provided to the target cell. Such information can relate to several mechanisms of smooth muscle cell proliferation, with the aim of inhibiting restenosis which, if unchecked, could result in at least partial and perhaps complete blockage of the vessel's lumen, despite the presence of the deployed stent at the site.